

Chad, Libya take dispute to court

NDJAMENA (AP) — Chad and Libya will bring their territorial dispute over the Aouzou Strip before the International Court of Justice, Chad's state-run radio reported Monday. Chad disclosed the action through its ambassador who serves as envoy to the 12-nation European Community as well as Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, the broadcast said. The International Court is in the Hague, Netherlands. The move was made according to an agreement worked out between Chadian President Hissene Habre and Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi last month, the radio said. Libyan troops continue to control the mineral-rich Aouzou Strip between the two countries, though Chad claims it as its own. An August 1989 peace agreement between Chad and Libya specified that the two parties could take their border dispute to the International Court if the problem were not resolved in one year through diplomatic efforts. Despite the peace treaty, Chad claims that Libyan-backed rebels based in Sudan continue to infiltrate eastern Chad.

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Air force jet crashes, pilot killed

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jordanian air force jet crashed while on a routine training flight Monday, killing the pilot, the Jordan News Agency, Petra said. It did not identify the type of aircraft or say where the crash occurred. The agency named the dead pilot as Lieutenant Thabet Issa Attallah.

U.S. denies embassy move reports

AMMAN (J.T.) — The U.S. government has no plan to move its embassy in Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem, a statement issued by Jonathan Owen, U.S. embassy spokesman in Amman, said Monday. "We are aware of reports which say that the United States intends to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and has purchased land for construction," Owen said. "These reports are untrue. The United States has no intention of moving its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Its policy in this matter remains unchanged."

Iran and Iraq continue PoW swap

NICOSIA (R) — Iran and Iraq exchanged another group of about 1,800 prisoners of war (PoWs) Monday, Tehran radio reported. It said about 900 PoWs from each side were released at Khorrami, the border point used for almost daily swaps which began Aug. 17. A total of about 44,000 PoWs have so far been freed, nearly half the 100,000 estimated by United Nations officials to be in captivity.

Ben Bella to end exile Sept. 27

GENEVA (R) — Ahmad Ben Bella, Algeria's first president, will return home later this month after nine years in exile, a close associate said Monday. Mohammad Lebjaoui, a leading member of Ben Bella's entourage, said the 71-year-old former leader would sail from Barcelona to Algiers and arrive Sept. 27.

Bhutto's husband anticipates arrest

KARACHI (AP) — Former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto's husband, anticipating arrest on corruption charges, Monday posted two million rupees (\$90,000) bail, a spokesman said. No charges have been filed against Asif Ali Zardari, 37, but the businessman has been the key target in corruption investigations of his wife's 20-month government.

Slad Barre names new government

MOGADISHU (AP) — President Mohammad Slad Barre, whose country is wracked by rebellion and banditry, Monday dismissed the six-month-old government of Prime Minister Mohammad Ali Samantar. The president gave no reason for the move announced on state radio. He asked Mohammad Hawade Madar, former cabinet minister, to form a new government. Samantar will stay on in a caretaker capacity until the new government is formed.

Fighters desert Aoun

BEIRUT (R) — Seven officers and 50 enlisted men deserted rebel General Michel Aoun's forces in Lebanon's rightist enclave over the weekend, security sources in west Beirut said Monday. The 57 deserters reported for duty with the army's other faction on the western side of the green line, the sources said.

Senators pledge to reward Egypt

ALEXANDRIA (AP) — Dozens of members of the U.S. Congress met for 90 minutes Monday with President Hosni Mubarak. A key senator praised Egypt's "brave and courageous" stand in sending troops to Saudi Arabia. The senators indicated they would reward Cairo by pushing for increased financial aid and for cancellation of its \$7 billion military debt to the United States. "Egypt is being totally cooperative," said Sen. Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island, the senior legislator in the 36-member congressional delegation.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

Advertisement

Unique method for low-cost power

AMMAN — Jordanian engineer Salah Mohammad Ali Hassen Al Utoum has developed a unique method for generating low-cost electric power by employing different types of explosives and through renewable natural energy resources. Al Utoum, from Sout near Jerash, was born in Jerusalem in 1955. He finished secondary education in Amman and received a bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering with honors from London University and a diploma in the same field from Leeds University in Britain. Later he received an M.Sc degree in power engineering from Windsor University in Canada. Salah Al Utoum has now left for Canada in order to conduct further research work there. The new invention has been registered under Salah Al Utoum's name in Jordan and abroad. It appeared in the official gazette issued in Amman in July 1990 under Patent No. 1601.

Thousands renew pledge to liberate Palestine

Amman rallies mark 1000th day of intifada

By Mariam M. Shahin
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Pan-Arab and leftist political groups successfully rekindled the spirit of the intifada Monday night as thousands marked 1,000 days of the revolt and paid homage to over 1,000 martyrs, 80,000 imprisoned, and 50,000 wounded by the Israeli occupation forces since it began.

King Hussein was responding at a photo-call with Kohl to a reporter who asked whether chances of war in the Gulf had increased, but the chancellor cut the session short and said there would be no more questions.

After his talks in Bonn, the King flew to Paris and held the closed meeting with Mitterrand.

The talks dealt with the Gulf crisis and ways to find a diplomatic solution to it, the Jordan News Agency, Petra said.

King Hussein later met with Perez de Cuellar, briefed him on the outcome of his meeting with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz this week in Amman.

(Continued on page 5)

Arafat: PLO must back side hostile to Israel

TUNIS (AP) — Yasser Arafat, addressing Palestinians on the 1,000th day of the uprising, said Monday that, in the Gulf crisis, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) could only side with the camp hostile to Israel, the Palestinian news agency WAFA reported.

"To those who ask about the Palestinian position, we ask where Israel is in this war," Arafat was quoted as saying.

"We can only be in the camp hostile to Israel and its imperialist allies who have mobilised their sophisticated war machine, not to come to the aid of this or that party, but to protect their own interests."

The PLO has appeared to back Iraq in the growing crisis in the Gulf, PLO officials have said, however, that the organisation took no sides.

Arafat has made a separate effort to ease the crisis, with a peace plan. He said he was pursuing efforts to get the withdrawal of all forces from the region and their replacement by an Arab and U.N. force. The solution to the crisis must be in Arab framework which "would preserve the interests of all parties," he said.

"We are living a crucial moment in history, because the future of the Arab Nation is in danger," the PLO leader said.

He said the military build-up in the Gulf region "risks degenerating into total war the consequences of which will spare no one."

The Gulf crisis shows the duplicity of the United States and other Western nations, Arafat said, adding that Washington was not so eager to apply the standards of international law in Israel's occupation of Palestinian territory.

held aloft.

Speakers emphasised the importance of Arab unity in resolving the Palestinian problem.

For the first time since pro-

Iraqi and anti-American and anti-Western rallies began a little less than a month ago in the aftermath of the American

(Continued on page 5)

King: War in Gulf will be devastating

King holds talks with W. German, French leaders and is briefed by U.N. chief on Amman meeting with Aziz

PARIS (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein said Monday that war in the Gulf would bring total devastation and he prayed that a conflict was not imminent.

They would be replaced by an Arab peace-keeping force and negotiations on a political solution would begin within six months.

King Hussein, who has given no details of his proposals, said his aim was "to hold the escalation" in order to create time for a peaceful solution.

Asked if he was disappointed by European reaction to his plan, he replied: "I'm not disheartened by any reaction. I will continue to do my best and I believe the results will be positive because reason and good sense must prevail."

He said he and Mitterrand had discussed the crisis with "candour and frankness."

French officials said Mitterrand told him that he had favoured an Arab solution and was disappointed that the Arab World was split and was not in a position to provide one.

France offered Jordan four million francs (\$750,300) in emergency aid for refugees pouring over the border from Iraq.

"We have a large problem in Jordan which no one seems to focus on, which is the human dimension of the tragedy and we need all the help we can get to feed thousands upon thousands," King Hussein said.

The King flew from London to Bonn early Monday and met West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Richard von Weizsaecker.

After the talks, the King told

journalists: "I hope we will arrive at a satisfactory solution soon."

King Hussein was responding at a photo-call with Kohl to a reporter who asked whether chances of war in the Gulf had increased, but the chancellor cut the session short and said there would be no more questions.

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(Continued on page 5)

Klibi resigns over Gulf crisis



TUNIS (R) — Chadli Klibi, Tunisian secretary-general of the Arab League for more than 10 years, resigned Monday because of the Gulf crisis, Arab diplomatic sources said. They said Klibi, 64, was angry over criticism of him by the foreign ministers of Syria and Saudi Arabia at a league ministerial meeting in Cairo last week at which a majority of the 21 members hardened their stand against Iraq over its invasion of Kuwait.

The league, based in Tunis, announced that Klibi had sent messages informing Arab heads of state of his resignation.

But league officials refused to disclose his reasons.

Arab diplomatic sources said the Syrian and Saudi ministers accused Klibi in Cairo of not doing enough to get more Arab states to send troops to Saudi Arabia.

Diplomats saw the resolu-

Kuwait, only three league members — Egypt, Syria and Morocco — have sent contingents to Saudi Arabia alongside Western forces led by the United States.

The Iraqi News agency (INA), monitored in Nicosia, said the resignation was "a response to the immoral behaviour of the Egyptian regime which the recent Arab foreign ministers' meeting held in Cairo to undermine Arab unity."

Envoy from 13 league members attended the Cairo meeting but Iraq and seven other members of the league, including Tunisia, stayed away.

The conference passed resolutions reiterating the majority's condemnation of the invasion, demanding a withdrawal and seeking payment of compensation to Kuwait.

He won a third five-year mandate last year, and would

make diplomatic headway in the Middle East.

Following the talks between Perez de Cuellar and Iraqi Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz, hopes for a peaceful settlement of the crisis will shift to Bush's meeting with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Helsinki Sunday.

But Bush, asked by a reporter Saturday whether he saw Moscow playing the role of mediator in the crisis, said he did not. "I don't see a mediating role at all, and I don't think the Soviets see themselves having a mediating role," he said. "Nobody is doing any negotiating or anything of that nature."

Japan asked its private industry Monday to help support

Kuwait.

(Continued on page 5)

Airlift of Westerners from Iraq slows down

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Airlift of Westerners from Iraq slowed down Monday after a weekend evacuation of 700 hostages and diplomatic efforts to resolve the Gulf crisis dribbled to a near-

standstill.

Iraq said Western women and children could only leave Iraq and Kuwait on Iraqi Airways, rather than foreign airways or overland to Jordan.

Baghdad's stand appeared to preclude, at least for the moment, an airlift of the 10,000 Westerners still in Iraq, some at strategic targets, to deter Western military action.

Britain said it was considering chartering Iraqi planes and buses to get foreigners out.

"We will consider any option," a Foreign Office spokesman said. "The use of Iraqi charter is

under discussion. If that is the only option, then we're prepared to look at it."

A convoy of buses taking about 500 women and children from Kuwait to Baghdad would leave Kuwait Tuesday, the government said. France and Australia had similar plans.

Iraqi Information Director Naji Al Hadithi said Sunday that no foreign airways would be allowed into Iraq as long as Iraqi Airways flights to all destinations except Jordan were banned under United Nations sanctions against Baghdad.

Twenty-two Westerners flew into Jordan by air Monday and 120 Bulgarians arrived by road as Jordanian authorities struggled to cope with tens of thousands of other refugees, mostly Asians, already in the country.

(Continued on page 5)

Soviet Foreign Ministry adopts soft line

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Foreign Ministry Monday slapped down Moscow's general for suggesting that the U.S. military build-up in the Gulf could dent improving East-West relations.

Gerasimov also dismissed as one reporter's "personal opinion" a scathing commentary in the Communist Party newspaper Pravda suggesting U.S. armed action against Iraq would wreck Kuwait.

The Americans are there at the invitation of Saudi Arabia... their objective is to protect that country against possible aggression," he said.

The Americans appeared there (in the Gulf) not on their own initiative, but they were provoked into it by Iraqi actions," he said.

"I did not say that and I cannot see a connection. The Vienna talks are about forces in Europe and I see no direct link," he said.

Bobov told a Soviet parliamentary committee that the concentration of U.S. forces could upset

the world military balance and complicate Moscow's problems in the volatile southern border republics of Armenia and Azerbaijan.

Though the Kremlin has enjoyed influence over Iraq in the past because of its huge arms supplies to Baghdad, Gerasimov said Moscow was not likely to play a mediating role in the crisis while Iraqi forces remained in Kuwait.

"We are not playing the role of mediator and so far we are not being asked to play that role," he said.

Soviet weapons supplies were largely responsible for the build-up of the Iraqi army over the last three decades. But Moscow cut off its arms deliveries and denounced Iraq soon after it invaded Kuwait.

Gerasimov said the initiative for next Sunday's summit came from the American side. He said there was no set agenda.

Gerasimov's remarks on such a sensitive issue set a warm tone ahead of the Sept. 9 snap summit in Helsinki between Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President George Bush.

The newspaper suggested the

Soviet Union had no moral basis

to keep some 200 military advisers in Iraq and said Moscow's fear of jeopardising repayment of \$6 billion in Iraqi debt lay behind the reluctance to pull them out.

(Continued on page 5)

U.S.-Soviet relations, built on a rejection of cold war stereotypes," he added.

The government daily Izvestia, in a front-page commentary on Monday, backed Bush's swift reaction to the Iraqi invasion.

"Bush had no other choice under the conditions offered by (Iraqi leader Saddam) Hussein, and his resolute action prevented two worse variants — an attack on Saudi Arabia and a possible Iraqi success."

"Besides, the speedy military build-up of U.S. forces and their allies created military pressure on the aggressor without which the effectiveness of economic and political pressure would be greatly diminished," wrote commentator Stanislav Kondrashov.

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Iraqi officials voice resolve to stand firm

BAGHDAD (AP) — Iraq is putting a partial food rationing plan into effect, an official here said, adding that Iraqis would rather eat mud than bow to any foreign power.

Government spokesman Naji Al Hadithi said that countries honouring the United Nations trade embargo against Iraq were only hurting themselves, and that Iraq would never knuckle under to economic pressure.

"We have a war tested society. We have a war tested economy. So even if we eat mud, we will resist pressure and not kneel down to any foreign power," he said.

"Hadithi and Information and Culture Minister Latif Nasafi Jassem took a defiant stance in a meeting with reporters saying Iraq wanted peace, but was prepared for war.

Jassem said Iraq, which fought an eight-year war with Iran, was

not afraid of war with the United States.

He said his country had 1.5 million men under arms and 5.5 million volunteers ready to fight.

"During the war with Iran, hundreds of American-made planes darkened our skies, and even our children used to throw rocks at these planes.

"Go if (President George) Bush wants to stay in power, he will pull out his soldiers and not make war," Jassem said.

The information minister also said Bush had stage managed the crisis for his own financial gain.

"We have documents and information indicating Bush is a

partner in some oil companies with the rulers of Saudi Arabia and even Kuwait," said Jassem.

He said the crisis had driven the price of oil from \$17 a barrel to more than \$30, and predicted the price would rise to \$40 or \$50 a barrel.

"Who will be affected? all the poor countries," said Jassem.

"The United States, Japan and Europe will be hurt and the American taxpayer will be hurt as well."

Jassem and Hadithi denied the U.N. sanctions imposed after Iraq's Aug. 2 invasion of Kuwait were hurting the country.

"Iraq reached self-sufficiency in vegetables and fruit during the war with Iran," said Hadithi. He said production of rice and wheat were up significantly, and that the government had taken steps to encourage farmers to put more land into cultivation, and to encourage business to take more interest in the countryside.

Hadithi denied there were any shortages, but said the government was instituting steps to reduce consumption.

Under a plan organised by the ruling Baath Party and local party officials, stores will limit the

quantity of certain products that can be sold at one time.

"If you need one kilogramme of rice, you will be allowed two but not 10. In the past you could get 20," Hadithi said.

The plan, he said, is a precaution prompted by the U.N. sanctions but not a response to any spot shortages.

"We are determined to live on our own cultivation," said Hadithi.

"We really don't think about this. I'm not hoarding. Everything is here. We are not worried about it," said one shopper, who declined to give her name.

"We need only bread and water. We need no more than that. We can live for a long time," said Jassem. "Dignity is more important than food."

Jassem said Iraq was ready to talk, but that any negotiations he had to do with President Saddam Hussein's Aug. 12 statement that such talks also encompass elements of the Palestine and Lebanon problems.

The proposal has been rejected by Western leaders.

Both Jassem and Hadithi stressed that Iraq wanted peace, but to reduce the tension it wanted a guarantee from America that it would not attack.

"We seek peace, but we are prepared for war," said Hadithi, who added that he believes Iraq

would win such a war because it has a legitimate cause that would cause the Arab masses to rise up in defence of Iraq.

"The United States has not behaved as a wise superpower, but as a cowboy, and cowboys cannot fight with Iraq," said Jassem.

"Any plane that hits Iraq will be destroyed along with its pilot and crew, and the airbase that it came from will be destroyed and burned," said Jassem.

Hadithi said that Iraq was hosting "thousands" of British and Americans at potential military targets in Iraq to make Americans think twice about attacking.

Less than three dozen American men are known to be held by Iraq, possibly at potential military targets. But more than 2,000 Americans are still unaccounted for in Kuwait, although most are thought to have gone into hiding.

"This man is a loser," she said. "It is not for us to say what should happen to him within Iraq. That is for the people of Iraq who have suffered grievously through his eight-year war with Iran."

The Iraqi News Agency fired back: "The old bag Thatcher seems to have been upset by the permission given women and children to leave Iraq, as she had been to make an issue of them in her electoral campaign."

"Thatcher would do well to bear in mind that the empire on whose possessions the sun did not

Anglo-Iraqi war of words gets heated up

LONDON (AP) — "This man is a loser," said Margaret Thatcher of Saddam Hussein. "Old bag," the Iraqi News Agency blasted back.

The war of words between Iraq and Britain got a touch more personal Sunday, with the British prime minister blasting Saddam as a man who "hides behind Women's skirts, and the Iraqis hitting back at her "canine voice," spewing poison "like a slobbering serpent."

In an interview aired on Britain's TV-Am Network, Thatcher called Saddam "a person who has taken hostages, cruelly, brutally, and a person who has hidden behind the skirts of women and children."

"This man is a loser," she said. "It is not for us to say what should happen to him within Iraq. That is for the people of Iraq who have suffered grievously through his eight-year war with Iran."

The Iraqi News Agency fired back: "The old bag Thatcher seems to have been upset by the permission given women and children to leave Iraq, as she had been to make an issue of them in her electoral campaign."

"Thatcher would do well to bear in mind that the empire on whose possessions the sun did not

"Britain's black history, which bestrepresents today by reckless Thatcher, affirms that the premeditated evil intentions against Iraq are the same intentions that Britain had at the beginning of this century," the Defense Ministry newspaper Al Qadsiyah said Monday.

"America today is harbouring these intentions to impose a new colonialism on the Arab homeland in consultation with the dirty English's maliciousness."

Ethiopians die waiting for visa to Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — More than 100 destitute Ethiopian Jews waiting in Addis Ababa for passage to Israel have died in the past month. Ethiopian immigrants said Monday.

Some 16,000 Ethiopian Jews, mostly refugees from the civil war, have assembled in the capital seeking visas to immigrate to Israel, according to Mesfin Amhaw, coordinator of the Ethiopian immigrant association.

"They are without food, housing and it is winter in Ethiopia. Children have died from lack of food and most of the people coming from Sudan have Malaria," Amhaw said. "One hundred and twenty people have died in the past month."

He said the death toll was based on daily telephone contacts between Ethiopians in Israel and stranded relatives.

Abie Nathan, a peace campaigner jailed in the past for his meetings with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat, flew to Addis Ababa Sunday. The daily Maariv said he was likely to meet President Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Nathan was quoted by Maariv

as saying he wanted to check rumours about deaths among Ethiopian Jews, some of whom have been living in makeshift camps for months after leaving their small farm communities.

Nathan visited Ethiopia during a famine in 1984, carrying medical supplies and food.

In addition to the 16,000 Jews in Addis Ababa, Amhaw said there were three to four thousand others elsewhere in Ethiopia.

Some 12,000 Ethiopian Jews were brought to Israel in a secret 1984-85 airlift operation.

Several U.S. congressmen have said Ethiopia has slowed exit visas for Ethiopian Jews in an attempt to obtain weapons, including cluster bombs, from Israel.

Ethiopian Jews have demonstrated outside Israeli government offices to draw attention to the plight of those left behind.

Ethiopian community leaders accuse Israeli leaders of delaying the immigration to give priority to a massive wave of Soviet immigration and because they want to ensure the Ethiopians are bona fide Jews.

India writes to U.N. with Gulf proposals

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Foreign Minister Inder Kumar Gujral said he had written to United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar outlining a detailed plan to tackle the Gulf crisis.

"I have written to Perez de Cuellar and the permanent representatives in the Security Council outlining our approach," Gujral said in a Sunday night interview on Indian television.

"We want a stronger institutional response from the United Nations," Gujral or.

Gujral said the prime consideration of India's policy in the Gulf was to ensure safety of its nationals stuck there.

"We will send food and medical aid, because we cannot see thousands of Indians starving from an Iraqi threat.

"The military-backed Pakistan regime is bound to believe in military solutions. So they send troops to divide Arabs and kill other Muslims," he said.

Gulf states ponder conscription

By Nadim Kawash
Reuter

rates military source said Sunday.

Kuwait was the only one of the six oil-rich but sparsely-populated Gulf Cooperation Council states which operated a loose conscription programme.

The UAE, Bahrain, Oman, and Qatar all have volunteer armies. Saudi Arabia considered conscription five years ago but dropped the idea, Arab diplomats said.

Kuwait's army of around 20,000 men, though bristling with U.S., Western European and some Soviet weapons, was crushed in hours by Iraq's 100,000-strong force Aug. 2.

Bahrain's army is a regional Leviathan one million-strong, mostly conscripts built around a regular core. For years before the invasion Moscow was its chief armourer.

The GCC's combined forces total only around 17,000, according to the London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies.

The group's total population is just 12 million, against 18 million Iraqis.

The GCC has the money to

boost defence spending quickly, while Iraq's debt-ridden economy was in poor shape before the invasion and is now threatened with collapse by U.N. sanctions.

Popular sentiment in GCC states is bitterly against Iraq.

Qatari, who has called for holy war against Iraq, said in a lecture in the UAE: "Our leaders should forget about cables of solidarity from abroad, forget about popular enthusiasm and military parades, and concentrate on military training to make real men."

A Gulf Arab diplomat said:

"The Iraqi invasion of Kuwait has served a lesson to Gulf states that they are not secure. I expect the first thing they will do is upgrade their defence in both equipment and men."

The need is for more men on the ground, Gulf military experts said.

Saudi Arabia, the biggest GCC state, has an army of around 65,000 men and invited Western and Arab forces in to defend it.

The other GCC states now

Bangladeshis protest against Gulf force

DHAKA (AP) — At least 50 people were injured when police used steel-tipped batons Monday against demonstrators protesting the dispatch of Bangladesh troops to the Gulf.

The United News of Bangladesh reported that the injured included six policemen.

The melee came during an eight-hour general strike which closed shops and halted traffic in the capital of this predominantly Muslim country. The protest was thin. Police equipped with riot gear were posted at key points, including the central secretariat, seat of the government ministers.

Suranji Sen Gupta, an opposition leader, said the strike was effective in eight other major towns, including the port cities of Chittagong and Khulna.

Bangladeshi soldiers are expected to leave for Saudi Arabia this week to join the U.S.-led multinational force. The size of the contingent has not been officially disclosed, but sources put it at 1,200.

Demonstrators shouted, "No Bangladeshi troops to the Gulf" and "withdraw foreign troops from the Gulf."

"We are opposed to occupation of Kuwait by Iraq, and also to the deployment of U.S. troops," said Sheikh Hasina, leader of the Awami League. She said the Bangladeshi government was contributing troops to the Gulf to "please the imperialists."

Iraqi paper describes

Sultan as slave to U.S.

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Baghdad Monday called Saudi Arabia's defence minister a slave to the United States and dismissed his pledge not to let American forces invade Iraq from Saudi Arabia.

Prince Sultan Ben Abdul Aziz said Saturday that U.S. forces based in the kingdom would not be allowed to invade to rescue U.S. hostages or drive Iraq out of Kuwait.

Prince Sultan Ben Abdul Aziz said the Saudi official Al Thawra said the American forces in occupied Kuwait were stranded along Iraq's border, while 10,000 escaped to Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Turkey. More than 3,000 Bangladeshis have so far been evacuated from Riyadh and Amman.

(INA).

"And whether the rule of the betrayer of the two holy mosques admits or denies this, the party that defines the objectives of the U.S. military presence in Najd and Hejaz (Saudi Arabia) is the American party."

Al Thawra said American forces, in collaboration with Saudi Arabia, sought to control oil sources and threaten Iraq "so as to deprive the Arabs of their capability and bastion."

It said Iraq would bring disaster to the heads of any invading force and their supporters. "The bitter harvest of the betrayal and invasion has begun."

Iraq has condemned Saudi Arabia for inviting foreign forces into the kingdom, where the Muslim world's holiest sites are located.

GCC foreign ministers to meet in Jeddah

Bahrain (R) — Foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) will meet in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, this week, the Gulf News Agency (GNA) reported. The meeting, not previously announced, is expected to discuss the crisis caused by Iraq's invasion of GCC-member Kuwait. GNA said Bahrain's Foreign Minister Sheikh Mohammad Ben Mubarak Al Khalifa will leave for Jeddah Wednesday.

Palestinians in Lebanon protest

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Thousands of Palestinian refugees demonstrated in South Lebanon Monday against American intervention in the Gulf. Witnesses said some 10,000 people, including armed guerrillas, women and children, gathered in "Ain Al Hilweh" refugee camp east of the port city of Sidon, 40 kilometres south of Beirut. They carried placards denouncing the United States for sending troops to the Gulf. They also supported the 33-month-old Palestinian uprising. The demonstration was called by the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

16 Israeli soldiers wounded in jump

TEL AVIV (R) — Sixteen Israeli reservists were injured in a parachute jump during an army exercise, military sources said Monday. The reservists, most slightly hurt, were training in southern Israel Sunday. They were taken by helicopter to hospital. The cause of the accident was unclear but the daily Yedioth Ahronot newspaper said the jump was made at sunset in poor visibility.

Sheik Ali appreciates Japan's aid

TOKYO (R) — The finance minister of Kuwait's toppled government thanked Japan Monday for its aid to international forces in the Gulf and to countries hit by the blockade of Iraq. Japanese officials said: "We really appreciate what Japan has done so far and what Japan might do in the future to help force Iraq to withdraw from our homeland." Sheik Ali Khalifa Al Sahah was quoted as telling Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama. The Kuwaiti minister, travelling as an envoy of the emir of Kuwait, met senior officials, including Nakayama and minister of International Trade and Industry (MITI) Kubo Muto, and business leaders.

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France sends medical aid

AMMAN (J.T.) — In response to Jordan's repeated appeals to world organisations to help the Kingdom deal with the influx of expatriates fleeing Kuwait, a number of physicians, representing a Paris based health organisation, arrived in Amman Monday to contribute to the Ministry of Health's services to the evacuees.

The doctors, all from Paris, came carrying with them 1,648 kilogrammes of medicines and medical equipment, operation equipment and various other essential requirements to deal with emergency cases.

The organisations also announced a contribution of one tonne of rice, 10 tonnes of flour for the evacuees who are being housed at the Andalus collection centre.

Coinciding with the arrival of the French doctors, the Jordan National Red Crescent Society (JNRCS) announced Monday that it was setting up two relief camps for the evacuees in Azraq north east of Amman.

JNRCS President Ahmad Abu Qoura said that the two camps would be set up in cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and that they will be offering medical services, and foodstuffs to the evacuees.

Abu Qoura said the JNRCS was now offering health services at the Shaalan One camp near the

Jordanian Iraqi border.

Meanwhile the United Nations Disaster and Relief Organisation (UNDRO) announced Monday that it had set up an bridge linking Jordan with the home countries of the evacuees who fled Kuwait to Jordan after Iraq's takeover of the Gulf state on Aug. 2.

UNDRO Director General Mohammad Al Assafi told Jordan News Agency, Petra, that the organisation had chartered one of the Royal Jordanian (RJ) planes to transport the evacuees to Bangladesh and chartered another plane to transport food supplies from other countries to Jordan.

UNDRO, he said, will pursue efforts to ensure the transportation of the rest of the evacuees from Jordan to their home countries.

Assafi said that the total number of evacuees in Jordan by noon Monday was 87,000 of whom 57,000 are housed at camps in the Ruweished area.

Assafi said that his office was coordinating efforts with foreign embassies to ensure the arrival of relief supplies to the expatriates.

Established in 1972, UNDRO is entrusted with the task of mobilising and coordinating international emergency relief to disaster-stricken areas and to cooperate in promoting disaster preparedness and prevention.

Queen inspects training centre

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor visited the Institute for Child Health and Development in Suweileb Monday afternoon where she inspected a civil defence training course being given to women in the eastern Suweileb local community.

The Queen is the chairperson of a committee formed last week to coordinate and follow-up national efforts exerted by the country's voluntary sector during the current crisis situation.

The National Committee on Coordination and Follow-up comprises representatives of Noor Al-Hussein Foundation, the General Union of Voluntary Societies, the General Federation of Jordanian Women, the Jordan National Red Crescent Society, the Queen Alia Fund, the Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and the Federation of Young Women's Christian Association in Jordan as well as the Director General of the Jordan Cooperative Organisation.

The course, attended by nearly 65 women, has been specially devised by the Noor Al-Hussein Foundation, which was adopted as a national programme. From each cluster one representative was chosen to take part in the training course. Each of these women leaders is expected to become a focal point in her cluster for information in cases of emergency.

tive nutrition for children and adults.

The women have been grouped into three classes to maximise the effectiveness of the training.

During the Queen's visit, one class was receiving instruction in making and equipping first aid cabinets, the second in preparing home-made foods from ingredients whose availability is not affected by emergencies, while the third class was engaged in training in water rationing and energy saving.

The institute's Director Dr. Hind Dawani, thanked in a brief welcoming address all those who cooperated with the staff in organising and conducting the training course, specially the Civil Defence Department, the Ministry of Health and the Water Authority.

The 1,000 families surveyed by the institute have been divided into "clusters," each consisting of 20 families, according to the plan devised by the Noor Al-Hussein Foundation, which was adopted as a national programme. From each cluster one representative was chosen to take part in the training course. Each of these women leaders is expected to become a focal point in her cluster for information in cases of emergency.

Indian officials step up efforts to repatriate evacuees

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — India, which has one of the largest expatriate communities in Kuwait, has drawn up a multi-pronged plan to evacuate its nationals from Jordan, involving airlifts and sea passages from Aqaba, embassy officials say.

An Indian plan to airlift an average of 400 Indians from Baghdad every day has run into snags after the Iraqi authorities withdrew permission for two air force planes to land in the Iraqi capital, the officials said.

"The permission was withdrawn at the last moment, and we are continuing efforts to resecure it," said a senior diplomat at the embassy here. "Two IL-76 transport aircraft are on standby to fly the moment the permission is granted," he said.

Meanwhile, Air India has increased to six its daily evacuation flights from Amman to Bombay and Delhi and 1,720 people were flown home Sunday, the diplomat said. The number of flights would be raised to eight, he added.

According to the diplomat, about 2,800 Indians remain in Amman awaiting flights while another 3,500 to 4,000 were expected to arrive by Monday evening. Another 12,000 are situated at two camps near the Iraqi-Jordanian border and would be brought into Amman in numbers equivalent to those being flown home every day for the next two days and then almost everyone will be shifted to alternate camps being set up near the capital, he said.

The main problem we have is accommodation and transit camp facilities," the diplomat said. "Every camp in Amman is overflowing, and we are now

accommodating about 5,000 people in hotels, apartments, and an international fair centre in addition to the embassy ground itself."

"So," he said, "only if we manage to clear the bulk of the backlog can we request the Jordanian authorities to allow those at the border to come to Amman, where we can provide better services."

The diplomat was countering complaints from at least 7,000 people held at a camp near Al Ruweished border post that they were being neglected and have been suffering in the scorching summer heat in the desert without water and proper food for the last four days.

"We are aware of their plight," the diplomat said. "We fully sympathise with them. And that's why we are asking Baghdad to restrict their flow since they would be better off in the Iraqi capital than in the miserable desert camps. We have already sent them food, water and tents," he added. "We have also asked Delhi to send more tents and food items."

Relief officials said one of the camps, situated about 39 kilometres south of Ruweished, with about 31,000 total evacuees, was neglected by all diplomatic missions for over three days after at least three vehicles carrying embassy officials were mobbed. "Some of the officials were slightly injured, and vehicles were heavily damaged," said an official.

"The driver of a truck carrying foodstuffs was seriously hurt, and needed five stitches on his head," the official said.

The main problem we have is accommodation and transit camp facilities," the diplomat said. "Every camp in Amman is overflowing, and we are now

added. "But the driver said he was not holding it against the evacuees since he understood their plight and sympathised with them. He is back on his rounds with foodstuff to the camps now."

Indian diplomats rejected reports that there was at least one Indian dead in one of the camps near the border. "There was no death," he said. "There was a case of a child stricken with chicken pox, and we have hospitalised the child in Amman."

Until now, there has been no report of any epidemic among the evacuees, who include thousands of Pakistanis, Filipinos, Bangladeshis, Thais, Sri Lankans and others. A senior Jordanian Health Ministry official said Sunday that "until now the situation is very much under control, but if the backlog of evacuees becomes persistent in Amman, warranting the evacuees to be held back at the border camps, anything can happen."

The gravity of the situation was underlined by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, who paid a visit to Al Ruweished border post Thursday. "Children are going to die there in the next few days" unless immediate measures are taken to bring the evacuees from the camps to Amman and to speed up the evacuation process, he said.

About 12,000 Indian nationals have been flown home from Jordan since Aug. 6, when the Iraqis opened the borders for foreigners to leave. But no clear estimate is available on the number of people expected to use the overland route through Iraq to Jordan.

Prince Hassan, EC diplomats, relief officials visit Ruweished camps

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent, Sunday led a group of heads of international organisations, ambassadors of the European Community nations in Jordan and Jordanian officials on a visit to the evacuees camp near the border post of Ruweished.

The group inspected the conditions of expatriates accommodated in several camps and were briefed on the services offered to them under the present difficult circumstances.

In a statement later, Prince Hassan said that Jordan's appeal for help for the stranded expatriates should reach all concerned governments and international organisations.

"Indeed this is very serious problem which should be handled in cooperation with the world community," Prince Hassan said.

make arrangements for their nationals to leave for their home countries since Jordan cannot shoulder this heavy responsibility all by itself," the Regent said.

"In addition to the scorching heat of the desert, the camps are very crowded in Ruweished and in Aqaba, and conditions are impossible for everyone," said the Prince.

"Jordan is passing through very bad economic conditions and has already started food rationing programmes, and therefore the country is in bad need of additional food and medical supplies of all kinds to cope with the situation," the Regent said.

"Indeed this is very serious problem which should be handled in cooperation with the world community," Prince Hassan said.

"Indeed this is very serious problem which should be handled in cooperation with the world community," Prince Hassan said.

helping hand and shoulder part of the responsibility towards their citizens," Assafi said.

UNDRO, Assafi added, has now embarked on a programme to provide relief supplies and is arranging for the expatriates' departure.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Resident Representative Ali Atiqah said that a plan was underway to coordinate matters between the Jordanian government and U.N. agencies for the benefit of the evacuees.

"The situation is extremely difficult and the amounts of supplies offered by international organisations are slow to come and limited in volume," Atiqah added.

He said the evacuees were in need of tents and medical and food supplies in large quantities.

Exhibition opens

AMMAN (J.T.) — An archaeological exhibition entitled "Al Lajjun — a Roman Frontier Fort" was opened Monday at the Registration and Research Centre of the Department of Antiquities in Jabal Amman by Minister of Tourism Abdul Karim Kababiti who patronised for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, the Regent.

The exhibition, which was organised by the Department of Antiquities in cooperation with the University of North Carolina, displays patterns of military and civilian life at the fort, which is considered one of the largest Roman forts in southern Jordan.

The fort dates back to AD 300 when the Roman Emperor Diocletian carried out a series of measures and reforms designed to strengthen the frontiers around the Arab region.

A range of forts and towers like the ones found at Lajjun were set up in the course of these measures, but the Lajjun Fort was abandoned in the sixth century AD.

Until now, there has been no report of any epidemic among the evacuees, who include thousands of Pakistanis, Filipinos, Bangladeshis, Thais, Sri Lankans and others. A senior Jordanian Health Ministry official said Sunday that "until now the situation is very much under control, but if the backlog of evacuees becomes persistent in Amman, warranting the evacuees to be held back at the border camps, anything can happen."

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Before the outbreak of the Gulf crisis, Jamaani said, the office had to employ trucks provided by a foreign company in view of the huge amounts of goods that had to be transported from Aqaba to Iraq, but under the present circumstances there is no need for additional trucks and the Jordanian lorries will be used for transportation.

Jamaani said priority in the transportation of all goods is being given to Jordanian trucks, which transport Ministry of Supply's goods to and from the port city and the phosphate from the mines in southern Jordan to Aqaba.

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Jamaani said that trucks belonging to the foreign company used to charge a higher price because they were equipped specifically for carrying phosphate. He said it was hoped that through the two offices the process of transportation of goods to and from Aqaba will be better organised.

The children of Jordan demand all to implement the principles of the international declaration on children's rights which provides for protecting and taking care of children under all circumstances, in all times and in the days of war and peace alike.

The principles of the international declaration on children's rights by which all the world abide by linking between these rights and the child's basic needs. The declaration's provisions under articles No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 10 guarantee the protection and welfare of children as well as social, food, and educational security and their right to grow up in healthy conditions in the times of war, peace and disasters.

The children of Jordan appeal for providing milk, food and medicine supplies for the children of Iraq.

This appeal comes on the eve of convening the world summit for children in which many leaders of the world's countries will take part to protect childhood.

As we head our call from the General Union of Voluntary Services in Jordan we appeal to fathers and mothers to respond favourably to this call. Let us share our food together.

Cash and in-kind donations are received at the following centres:

The General Union of Voluntary Societies - Jabal Luweibdeh, Tel.

634001, 634009, 630398.

GUVS - Amman Governorate (02)242518

GUVS - Zarqa Governorate (09)981712

GUVS - Balqa Governorate (05)555285

GUVS - Karak Governorate (03)351169

GUVS - Ma'an Governorate (03)32477

Aqaba Islamic Charitable Society-Aqaba (03)316130

GUVS - Tafileh Governorate (03)342365

GUVS - Mafraq Governorate (04)432040

Donations are received daily until 7:00 p.m.

Bethlehem University opens after three years

Universities in West Bank, Gaza to remain closed

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Israeli authorities have served notice to four universities in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to remain closed for another three months and said it was allowing only Bethlehem University to reopen for the time being after a closure of more than three years.

The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said that the universities of Nablus in Nablus, Bir Zeit in Bir Zeit town and Hebron in Hebron city in West Bank were ordered to remain closed and that their re-opening will take place gradually.

Petra said that Bethlehem University was making preparations for reopening for classes and that the reopening of the other universities, including that of Gaza, will depend on the behaviour of Bethlehem University's students in the coming three months.

Last week Israel's Defence Minister Moshe Arens said that

Arens' decision to reopen Bethlehem University came in the wake of the announcement of the results of Tawjih examinations taken by 15,000 students in the occupied West Bank.

The decision to keep the rest of the universities closed will no doubt deprive thousands of students of pursuing their higher education since the four Jordanian universities have just announced they will accept only 322 of the West Bank students.

According to normal procedures, only three per cent of the total seats in the four universities in Jordan are assigned for West Bank students.

Should the universities in the occupied territories remain closed beyond the three-month period announced by the Israeli authorities the Palestinian students have a slim chance of acquiring higher education this year, especially in view of the current Gulf crisis, difficulties in enrolling at universities in Egypt and Syria and lack of funds to provide for students abroad.

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Ministry of Supply Monday began issuing ration cards and coupons for Jordanian citizens to enable them to purchase rice, sugar and powdered milk at subsidised prices.

Ministry of Supply Secretary General Radi Ibrahim said that citizens could start buying these three commodities at the sub-

sidised prices in a few days' time through the 683 accredited centres around the country.

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'Human disaster' has to be avoided

HIS ROYAL Highness Crown Prince Hassan underscored the magnitude and gravity of the flow of evacuees into Jordan when he described it as a "human disaster." At a time when the eyes of the international community is focused on the plight of foreign nationals in Iraq and Kuwait, little attention is being directed to the even more pressing humanitarian problems posed by the continuing flood of evacuees at Al Ruweish border post. This is tragic and unfair to say the least.

This border post used to handle an average of no more than 600 to 700 arrivals daily. But now it has to deal with an average of over 20,000 daily. In a desperate appeal to the international community to come forward with an effective logistical plan to repatriate the hundreds of thousands who are stranded in Jordan, the Crown Prince has also warned that "children are going to die out there in the next few days," unless something drastic is done to alleviate the suffering of the evacuees. It would be tragic and disastrous if the world makes its move to end this massive human suffering only after children die in the ill-equipped Jordanian posts. An emergency plan must therefore be activated forthwith for this purpose. In this vein, it would be wise to view this human drama in proper perspective. For a starter, the greater majority of these evacuees have decided to flee Iraq and Kuwait primarily because of the war hysteria that was generated by the deployment of U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia. Many foreign nationals caught in Iraq and Kuwait had no choice except to regard the massive U.S. military build up as a sure sign that war in the Gulf is imminent. The minute rationality is reestablished in the Gulf region many of the would be evacuees would opt to stay put instead of stampeding the Jordanian posts as they have been doing ever since the drums of war were beaten by Washington and London.

While the concerned international organisations and other U.N. specialised agencies are still called upon to channel sufficient funds on an emergency basis to deal with the mammoth human problem at Al Ruweish border post, the most effective way to check this problem is to eliminate its root cause which is still the war hysteria in the Gulf region. With the intensive diplomatic moves that we have witnessed lately, there is now hope that the conflict there would be moved from the battlefield to the negotiating table. It is in such an atmosphere that the foreigners' problem in Iraq and Kuwait and the evacuees' tragic situation in Jordan can be tackled and solved. Until this happens, however, every effort must be made urgently to help those stranded in Jordan to go back to their countries. Jordan alone cannot do it. Their governments and the international community have much to do in this regard, and their effort must get under way immediately.

ARABIC PRESS COMMENTRIES

The Helsinki summit meeting next Sunday between Mikhail Gorbachev and George Bush is bound to show whether Moscow is inclined to condone Washington's actions in the Gulf and approve a blueprint for aggression or not, said Al Ra'i Arabic daily Monday. The Helsinki summit, said the paper, is a good chance for Gorbachev to defend Moscow's declared views which advocate a peaceful solution for the Gulf crisis and demand ample time for mediation to bear fruit in this regard. The summit is also a forum for Moscow to show its total submission to Washington's will and its approval for any act of aggression directed against Iraq — a move which will cost the Soviet Union what remains of its credibility before the world, the paper added. There are certain elements in the Arab World which still believe in Moscow's action and say that Moscow can never condone America's action, and can by no means give up its good reputation before the developing nations, earned over the past three or four decades, the paper noted. The Helsinki summit, said the paper, is a unique opportunity for Moscow to prove its stand and to reveal its real intentions to the whole world. But the paper added, whether the summit achieved positive or negative results it is the Arab masses who hold the balance in this equation, and through their determination to defend themselves they are bound to achieve success.

Now that the government partially lifted subsidy on powdered milk, the chance is wide open for dairy farms to market the surplus of fresh milk they had been trying to sell, says a columnist Salah Abdul Samad. Writing in Al Ra'i daily Monday Abdul Samad says that the lifting of subsidies should by no means encourage the dairy farms to raise the price of their products, otherwise they would look to be opportunists in the eyes of the public. The dairy farmers have been complaining that their surpluses of fresh milk were difficult to market, and they have been trying hard to compete with the imported powdered milk that was subsidised by the government, the writer notes. He says this is the right time for these farmers to increase their production and market their fresh milk which is preferred by many in the country to the powdered milk. But should they raise the price, their attempts to market their products will backfire, and will cost them a great deal, Abdul Samad adds. He also calls on the Ministry of Supply to see to it that rationing of basic food commodities, which is meant as the beginning of an austerity programme, would by no means pave the way for a new wave of soaring prices which largely hurt the limited-income groups.

Over the past few days Amman was the centre of a diplomatic flurry amid increased interest in the prospect of finding a peaceful solution to the Gulf crisis, and Al Dostour daily. To back such efforts, King Hussein has continued his tours of European capitals to discuss the problem and to advocate the Arab nation's idea of handling this serious problem within the Arab framework, said the paper. A peaceful solution is an alternative to a devastating war which Iraq is trying hard to avoid and for which U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar has been striving to avert, the paper said.

The View from Fourth Circle

By Rami G. Khouri

Hormones, humility and the last Yahoooo

WITH Arab and international energy now focused more diligently on probing the possibility of a negotiated resolution of the Gulf crisis, it behoves us all to take a long and sober look at the possible scenarios for a peaceful settlement. The central factor in this regard may be the ability of both sides to understand each other's psyches and political cultures more clearly than has been the case to date.

It is virtually certain that Iraq will eventually withdraw from Kuwait, and that a negotiated resolution of the conflict is possible, for the following reasons:

1.) A military conflict in the world's pivotal oil-producing region is in nobody's short or long-term interest. It would result in a) tremendous loss of life on both sides, b) potentially awesome destruction of Iraqi, Kuwaiti and Saudi Arabian industrial, communication and petroleum infrastructure which has been built at the cost of hundreds of billions of dollars.

c) massive dislocation of the economies of the industrialised states of the north due to the probable damage to oil-producing, refining and exporting facilities; d) long-term Arab economic regression or even collapse due to the loss of the financial and economic input of the oil producers to the rest of the Arab states; e) a significant rise in anti-American, anti-British and other anti-Western sentiment throughout much of the Arab World; and f) a deep, medium-term schism among the Arab states which would have very negative effects on the prospects for inter-Arab cooperation, development and security.

2.) The entire world, including all the Arab states, are clearly on record as being

against Iraq's invasion, occupation and annexation of Kuwait, and the international embargo against Iraq will be tightened until it starts to have a significant negative impact on the Iraqi people and economy. Iraq cannot defy the entire world on the issue of its occupation of Kuwait, and certainly is not interested in fighting a war against the rest of the world.

3.) Intense diplomatic activity by a score of Arab and international parties suggests that the will for a peaceful settlement is there, while Iraq itself has made several statements and offers indicating a willingness to negotiate an end to the conflict, and, more importantly, to deal with the status of Kuwait within an Arab context.

The key point now is to understand more precisely the short- and long-term aims of both parties to the conflict, and to formulate a strategy of cooling-down and disengagement which meets the stated demands of both sides. It can be done, if both sides leave sufficient breathing space for honourable men and women to do their diplomatic deeds.

The first thing to keep in mind is that the rigid positions now held by both sides cannot be sustained forever. Both sides will bend a bit as it

becomes clear that the inexorable prerequisite for diplomatic progress is some realism, humility and flexibility in the short term. Large egos are at stake on both sides, and these have to be subsumed under the reality of overriding national interest and the quality of life of hundreds of millions of people on both sides of the American/Arab equation. George Bush will have to control his domestic electoral instincts and his deep psychological need to

overcome his "wimp" image, Margaret Thatcher will have to control her abundant political hormones, and the Iraqi leadership will have to control its penchant for playing for high stakes on a global gameboard. If both sides try to understand one other with more sensitivity and calm, and pinpoint the minimum moves that could form the basis for a negotiated settlement, we might end up with a scenario along the following lines:

From the American/British/Yahoooo side, the stated objectives are to defend Saudi Arabia, remove the Iraqis from Kuwait, and restore the legitimate government of Kuwait.

Iraq's objectives are to get the British/American/Yahoooo troops out of the Arab Gulf states, resolve its significant bilateral border and water access disputes with Kuwait, put an end to Kuwait/UAE oil pricing policies that were perceived in Baghdad as a mortal economic threat to Iraq's very survival, and, more generally, to send a political message to the oil-rich Gulf states to the effect that the expenditure patterns of the Gulf and the economic inequities of the broader Arab World simply could not continue forever in their current state.

The lynchpin and most difficult part of a negotiated settlement may be the political status of Kuwait and the fate of the Sabah family, and this is where the zenith of 20th century creative diplomacy and linguistic ambiguity will have to be reached. Rather than both sides insisting on removing or restoring the Sabahs, they will both have to agree that the national status, political system, regional associations and leadership of Kuwait will have to be left for the Kuwaitis themselves to decide, within an

inter-Arab context which guarantees the decisions which the Kuwaitis themselves reach. Such a solution would, essentially, delay the decision on the ultimate status of Kuwait — and this sort of delay, couched in fullsome inter-Arab diplomatic and psychological robes, is the hallmark of recent Arab diplomacy. It may or may not work, but it could provide the pivotal element which would trigger a possible solution to the other issues — the Iraqi presence in Kuwait, the American/British/Yahoooo military presence in Saudi Arabia, and the freedom of the foreign guest-hostages in Iraq and Kuwait.

Key to the success of such an effort would be the ability of both sides to back down from the military confrontation while being able to say that they achieved their stated results — in other words, neither side would be humiliated, and both sides could claim victory. The American/British/Yahoooo forces would say that they defended Saudi Arabia (which was never threatened, but never mind that, too), and allowed the people of Kuwait to determine their own legitimate and sovereign government. The Iraqis would be able to say that they, too, achieved their goals, which are the withdrawal of the American/British/Yahoooo forces from the region and the resolution of outstanding bilateral issues with Kuwait.

The decisive element in such a scenario is for the American/British/Yahoooo politicians to appreciate the fundamental difference between political and military/territorial objectives.

It is likely now that the political forces which the Iraqis have unleashed in many corners of the Arab World will continue the process of pan-Arab political evolution. If the West can see beyond the barrel of its guns, it should recognise that after a negotiated or a military solution to the present crisis, the Arab World will continue to be transformed through the power of its own indigenous political dynamics and national sentiments.

A negotiated solution such I have outlined above allows both sides to achieve their objectives. It is predicated, however, on a big "if" — whether the American/British/Yahoooo forces come to terms with the fact that they can no longer determine the political status of every little Arab state which they created three generations ago. In other words, they must accept that the Age of Imperialism is over, and that inter-Arab issues must be left for the Arabs to deal with. As long as legitimate Western interests are preserved, namely access to oil — which is not in doubt because the Arabs need to sell the oil as much as the West needs to buy it — the Western states will have to learn to live with the reality of the new world which we should all cheer: the simultaneous end of the Soviet Empire in Eastern Europe and of the American/British/Yahoooo Empire in the Arab World.

If it comes about, a negotiated resolution of the Kuwait crisis could signal whether the world is prepared to include the Arab states in the beautiful new world of freedom and democratic pluralism, or whether we are destined to be the world's last colonies for a few more years.

Iraq's standoff with West benefits Iran

By Mohammad Zargham

Reuter

NICOSIA — Iraq's standoff with the West was provided Iran with a unique opportunity to emerge from isolation and press home its importance to the outside world.

Both sides in the conflict are wooing Iran, whose army and strategic position make it a key element in the war many fear could break out over Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

More significantly, no mass protest has been held in Iran against the U.S. military moves in the Gulf although officials have touched on the emotionally sensitive issue of "Yankee soldiers desecrating Islam's holiest sites in Saudi Arabia."

Radical university students demonstrated in Tehran when the United States invaded far-off places like Panama and Granada, but the only rally called to protest the U.S. buildup on Iran's doorstep was quickly called off.

"Iran's posture is to express principled opposition and sit back and watch," a Western diplomat in Tehran told Reuters.

"If the Iranians play their cards right, in time their image will go up considerably in the international community. All of a sudden Iran seems very reasonable."

Diplomats and analysts said Iran might seek to enhance its newly recognised moderate image by pressuring its Lebanese allies for an early release of the 12 Westerners remaining hostage after Iranian Brian Keenan was freed last month.

They said in the current crisis, Teheran's Islamic government may be more than before was defining its policy in terms of national interests rather than the customary anti-Western Islamic ideology, which Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has also seized on to rally mass support.

"We are almost growing sick of hearing about 'national interests' in briefings, the radio and the press," the Western diplomat said.

Iran, while pocketing a windfall from the sharp rise in oil prices after the Iraqi invasion, has made clear it wants to avert war because it would make the region unstable and undermine the rebuilding of its Gulf war-torn economy.

The government position, with backing across Iran's political spectrum, is seen as a victory for Rafsanjani's efforts to steer foreign policy away from more than a decade of militancy.

Two days after Iraq invaded Kuwait, Tehran announced it was ready to resume ties with Britain

Is the military build-up in the Gulf a response to the invasion?

By Fahd Salameh

BBC

I ET me admit from the outset that I am not a graduate of a political science, nor an experienced political analyst, but a person mainly interested in literature and a regular listener to the BBC World Service. Nevertheless, the recent events that are taking place in the area, and the concentrated military build-up by the Western allies and their friends in the region, posing a threat not only to the Middle East, but at the same time to the world at large, spurred me to rearrange the political issues that were raised during the last eight months and evaluate the cause of this international zeal for the independence of a state, its sovereignty, and this sudden respect for international law and the firm stand by many nations to see the U.N. Security Council resolutions on this specific issue implemented and complied to by all the world community.

Such an international consensus is desirable and encouraging, but it loses its fascination when one subjects it to scrutiny in the light of other events that recently took place, in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Many countries, including the U.K., France, the Soviet Union and the U.S., resorted to their military power in order to settle disputes with much weaker and much smaller countries; and the paradox is that these same states are now shedding tears and parading their power to restore an ousted regime under the pretext of defending international law and implementing the U.N. resolutions.

So, is it really a positive change that we are witnessing in the world's political morality? Is it the positive conclusion of the post-cold war era, the age of perestroika and glasnost? Or is it something relating to a predetermined, pre-meditated plan for redrawing the world between the superpowers?

In an attempt to find an objective, logical answer to this question, it would be useful to recall the attitude of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) towards Iraq during the last year.

"Everyone has heard that the price of sheep has risen in border areas and everyone expects things to go across on a small scale," one diplomat said. "But that is quite different than feeding 18 million (Iraqis) and nothing to cause the wrath of the international community."

An Iranian diplomat in the Middle East agreed. "Iran's port facilities are not large enough to allow it to meet the needs of its 56 million people and help Iraq on top... besides, our problems with Iraq are yet to be resolved completely."

in an unprecedented manner which would have taken a listener

by surprise. The BBC's Middle East correspondent who was chosen to cover events in Romania sent a dispatch comparing President Saddam Hussein with the ex-dictator, Nicolae Ceausescu. However, the correspondent was keen enough to foretell the future and show that by the end of this century, the British public will probably still hear of the eminent fall of President Hussein, implying that he will be still in power.

In the following weeks, the BBC took up another issue for its political analysis in the daily programme "24 Hours". This time it was the possession by Iraq of chemical weapons and the threat such weapons pose to the "civilised world". Analysts and commentators who discussed this issue were always keen on emphasising the potential dangers of such mass destructive arms in the hands of the Iraqi leadership, but not a single reference to the danger which threatens the area from Israel's possession of much more destructive arms.

The story of chemical warheads subsided gradually only to be replaced by a new episode which occupied the attention of the BBC for another six weeks or so, namely, British journalist Farzat Bazoft, his trial and his ultimate execution. The BBC was very careful to stress its commentary and analyses the cruelty of the Iraqi regime, to use its own terms, and what it repeatedly called Saddam's unmitigated bloodthirst.

The next two months were dedicated to yet another new series which aroused panic and fear in the whole world, that is, the steel pipes which Iraq has imported from Britain for a petrochemical complex, but were thought by "experts" customs officials in Great Britain to be parts of an Iraqi giant gun, aimed at sending long-range chemical warheads to devastate not only Tel Aviv, but also Western Europe and elsewhere in the world.

When the Arab summit conference was held in Baghdad in May, it was viewed by the BBC as gradually turning inimical towards Iraq, concentrating on the strength of that country which emerged victorious from its eight-year war. Yet, there was always a parallel line echoing the economic difficulties which Iraq will now face, and the need of financial resources to rebuild its devastated economy. But, just after the downfall of the last communist regime in Eastern Europe in Bucharest, the BBC stepped up its political campaign against Iraq

and its president, and the BBC towards Iraq's president for at least eight months; and yet, why is this organized political propaganda against Iraq and why has been maintained for such a

long time, even before the Gulf crisis began?

It seems quite impossible to accept the premise that the overthrow of the Kuwaiti government and the annexation of Kuwait have been the major causes of this military build-up in the area; and it would be naive to suppose that all this diplomatic and political activity is a spontaneous reaction to the violation of international law. It seems more realistic to infer that the imperialist intervention in the area has long been planned for, and all the previous concentration of efforts on depicting Iraq's president as a tyrant and a dictator were preparing public opinion at home and abroad for an imperialist move, and to mobilise a country which is certain to be against Iraq's aggression.

But if one tends to accept this interpretation, one cannot avoid the persistent inquiry: Would the Americans have found an excuse for their intervention, had the Iraqis not invaded Kuwait? And why did Iraq act in this way, and thus provided the U.S. and its allies with the necessary excuse for their intervention?

All the evidence indicate that an eminent Anglo-American intervention in the Gulf region was expected within a very short period of time, especially that the Iraqis displayed an increasing influence on OPEC by determining the minimum price of oil and

putting a maximum ceiling of production, which meant an increase in revenues for the oil-producing countries and a decrease in their output. This must have enraged the western alliance who would not accept to see Iraq controlling the flow of oil quantitatively and qualitatively. This caused an acceleration in their coordinated efforts to strike against Iraq, the new regional power.

At the same time, it is very likely that the Iraqis through their intelligence, found the West was conspiring against them and took the initiative and invaded Kuwait, the act which prompted the western alliance to carry out its plan prematurely, so much so, that the U.S. defence secretary requested the Saudis to ask for American troops to be deployed in the kingdom to defend against Iraqi aggression.

What were, and are the plans of the western alliance, no one can tell apart from the decision-makers at 10 Downing Street and the White House. Nonetheless, there is one thing which is certain: The insistence of the West to maintain the credibility of Kipling's aphorism concerning East and West, even at a time most people in the world began to see it invalidated.

The writer is currently working on his Ph.D. in comparative literature. He contributed the above article to the Jordan Times.

LETTERS

Decrease the

'War will be devastating'

(Continued from page 1)

Paris is the fourth leg of a European tour of King Hussein. The King has already visited Spain and Britain. King Hussein had talks Friday with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

A senior West German politician said on his return from a nine-day tour of the Middle East that Arab officials were increasingly pessimistic about prospects for peace.

"The situation in the region is extremely dangerous and getting worse daily," Hans-Juergen Wischniowski, Middle East specialist for the opposition Social Democrats, told reporters.

"Hopes for a political solution are sharply declining." Wischniowski visited Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Jordan and Egypt.

King Hussein is due to visit

Rome on Tuesday.

The visit will come ahead of a meeting on Friday of European Community (EC) foreign ministers to discuss the Gulf crisis.

The meeting is expected to focus on plans to provide aid to countries such as Egypt and Jordan that have been hit by United Nations sanctions against Iraq, officials said.

Italian Foreign Minister Gianni de Michelis, the current chairman of the EC Council of Ministers, said last month the 12-nation community was ready to help Jordan economically and politically if it complied with the sanctions.

Informal sources said King Hussein would also meet Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev for talks on the Gulf crisis ahead of the U.S.-Soviet summit in Finland next week.

Qatar departs Palestinians

(Continued from page 1)

He said the flight of thousands of Arab nationals and other foreigners from Iraq and Kuwait in the wake of the invasion has created thousands of job vacancies that can be filled by the Palestinians expelled from the Gulf countries.

Palestinian students have also complained of being deported from Egypt.

One deported student told the AP that an Egyptian offi-

cial at Cairo airport told Palestinian students being expelled: "Let (PLO Chairman Yasser) Arafat and (Iraqi President) Saddam Hussein educate you." He refused to be identified, saying he hoped to return to Egypt one day.

On Sunday, the PLO headquarters in Tunis issued a statement condemning the deportation of the students from Egypt and their treatment at Cairo airport.

Klibi resigns over Gulf

(Continued from page 1)

have had to move the headquarters back to Cairo in the coming months after the league decided in principle last March to make the Egyptian capital the organisation's base again.

Egypt's suspension was lifted last year.

Diplomats said the move to Cairo would have put Klibi in a difficult position, but it was not known whether this influ-

enced his decision to quit.

This month's ministerial meeting is due to confirm the decision in principle to move back to Cairo, but the issue was complicated by the Gulf crisis.

Iraq was chairman of the committee in charge of working out details of the move, but decided to block it on the grounds that Egypt was not impartial in the Gulf dispute.

Frustrated with the West, Palestinians rally behind Iraq

By Lamis K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

BAQA'A CAMP — Abu Aziz, who has been living in refugee camps for four decades, says that he had started to despair of a solution for the Palestinian problem until Iraqi President Saddam Hussein challenged American interests by taking over Kuwait.

"For the first time I feel that if there is any hope for this dead world to listen, this challenging of the U.S. could be the only way left," Abu Aziz told the Jordan Times in a recent interview.

The sixty-year-old Palestinian, who was displaced twice, in 1948, when Israel was established and in 1967, when the Jewish state occupied the West Bank and Gaza Strip, echoes a widely held conclusion that only through threatening U.S. interests, would it reconsider its attitude to the Palestinian people.

"The Palestinians have tried all possible means but they proved futile — what Saddam is doing now is the right thing," Abu Aziz argued.

In Abu Aziz's view, the Iraqi president is forcing the world to pay serious attention to the Palestinian plight, "which was neglected and ignored."

Upon knowing that the crew was trying to explain why Palestinians supported Iraq the group started shouting anti-American slogans and reiterating their backing for President Hussein.

"You want to know why, because we are against the U.S.," said a woman with an emotionally choked but steady voice. "How come our people are getting killed (by Israel) everyday and the world was silent and suddenly it is moving all of its troops to the region?"

In Baqa'a, and in other refugee camps, hope is mixed with bitterness and frustration.

Hope that a solution might be finally in the offing if Iraq insisted on linking the Kuwait refugee camp.

For Abu Aziz and many other refugees, the immediate consequences of a possible Iraqi-American confrontation are almost irrelevant. "We have nothing more to lose, let the West pay the price," said Issa, a Palestinian from Al Wihdat refugee camp.

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In Baqa'a, and in other refugee camps,

Maleeva upsets Navratilova at U.S. Open

NEW YORK (R) — Martina Navratilova, hinting that her desire to play tennis is waning and retirement is coming closer, looked stunned by the torrent of halls that passed her in her earliest U.S. Open loss in 10 years.

The four-time champion offered no excuses for the 7-5, 3-6, 6-3 defeat in the fourth round Sunday against Manuela Maleeva-Fragner, who had won only one set off Navratilova and had never beaten her in seven matches.

"I had a good chance to win this tournament and I blew it," said the no. seeded Navratilova, who appeared to have an easy ride to the finals after the third-round upset of no. 3 Monica Seles in the same half of the draw.

"I had too many games with game points," Navratilova said. "I let them get away. You can't do that with a player as good as Manuela. She played the best I've ever seen her play. She moved the best I've ever seen her move."

Navratilova was bothered a little by the wait to play after the 4-hour, 20-minute victory by John McEnroe over Emilio Sanchez.

"It's hard to stay ready for such a long time," she said. "It was

hard to come out. The atmosphere was weird, but I don't want to make any excuses. There were all kinds of funny circumstances, but I should be used to it."

She had put so much effort this year into winning her ninth Wimbledon title two months ago, and that may have left its toll.

"Wimbledon took so much out of me, that I really had a hard time," said Navratilova, who will turn 34 next month. "I wanted to be up, but I just couldn't kick into gear in this match."

"I'm disappointed. I don't want to get too philosophical tonight, but I don't know if the desire will ever be there 100 percent (again). If I don't feel like playing next year, I won't. Right now, I don't feel like it, but I'm sure my feelings on it will change in a few days."

Early in the match, Navratilova didn't look as if she'd be in trouble. She raced to a 4-1 lead, and went ahead 30-0 with an ace and an unforced backhand error by Maleeva.

But then Navratilova's game and confidence began to crumble. Her first serve failed her, allowing Maleeva to take charge with deep returns on second serve. At

McEnroe wins again

Meanwhile John McEnroe is playing and winning with that old-time feeling again.

Turning the National Tennis Centre stadium clock back to his glory days as U.S. Open champion, McEnroe played some electrifying tennis Sunday to charge into the quarter-finals with a come-from-behind 7-6, 3-6, 4-6, 6-4, 6-3 victory over Spain's Emilio Sanchez.

"He hit a lot of shots I haven't seen in a couple of years, which means to me his tennis brain is back," said Peter Fleming of his close friend and former doubles partner.

The four-hour 20-minute centre court performance helped McEnroe erase a summer full of early-round defeats.

"It's certainly nice to see that all that work is starting to pay off," said McEnroe, who won his fourth open and last Grand Slam title in 1984.

Sanchez also sensed McEnroe's strength of purpose.

"I think he was really eager and motivated, and mentally he was a little bit better," Sanchez said. "He was very determined on what he wanted to do."

McEnroe was eager to face hard-serving American David Wheaton in the quarter-finals.

"This gives me a lot of satisfaction and hopefully I can take it a little bit further and play an even bigger match potentially," said McEnroe, perhaps peaking ahead to a possible semifinal with third-seeded Ivan Lendl.

Lendl reaches quarterfinals

Lendl moved within two victories of claiming his accustomed place in the final of the U.S. Open by beating Gilad Bloom 6-0, 6-3, 6-4 on the stadium court Sunday.

Lendl, who has played in a record-equaling eight successive open singles finals, became the first men's player to reach the quarter-finals on another hot and humid day that held the threat of rain at the National Tennis Centre.

Fifth seed Gabriela Sabatini of

Argentina and eighth-seeded American Mary Joe Fernandez both reached the women's quarter-finals with victories on the grandstand court.

Sabatini, whose path to the semifinals was eased by the early ouster of world number three Monica Seles of Yugoslavia, routed 11th-seeded Czechoslovak Helena Sukova 6-2, 6-1, while Fernandez crushed 15th seed Judith Wiesner of Austria 6-3, 6-2.

Sabatini has faded from the spotlight this year with the emergence of Seles, a winner of seven 1990 tournaments including the French Open, and 14-year-old American Jennifer Capriati.

But the 20-year-old Argentine said the time may be right for her to win a first Grand Slam crown.

The Argentine lost in the third round at the Australian Open, in the round of 16 at the French, and in the semifinals at Wimbledon. She believes she can continue her Grand Slam progression on the hardcourts at Flushing Meadow.

"I think I can win the tournament," Sabatini said. "This is one of my best surfaces."

Soviet, E. German athletics successes may be last triumphs

LONDON (R) — East German and Soviet successes at last week's European Athletics Championships in Split, Yugoslavia, may prove the final triumphs of two sports systems which are already disintegrating.

East Germany collected 34 medals, including 12 golds, while the Soviet Union won 22 medals with six golds.

From next year Germany will compete as one nation and the unique East German talent spotting and coaching system will largely disappear.

Similarly, Soviet commentators say, the Soviet structure by which athletes graduate through trade union sports clubs is falling apart.

Hammer thrower Heinz Weiss, the West German athletes' spokesman, responded bluntly when asked what hopes he had for a united German federation.

"Absolutely none," Weiss replied.

"Reunion only makes sense if the talent seeking programme and training system of East Germany is taken on."

"If the East German athletes cannot train in the same way they will no longer be competitive. In any case the young talents will be lost."

"The collapse will only be delayed until after the 1992 Olympics when the old stages stop competing."

One athlete now able to take full advantage of the financial opportunities awaiting top Eastern European athletes on the grand prix circuit is East German Heike Drechsler.

But Drechsler, who successfully defended her long jump title in Split, is also sceptical about unification.

"East Germany is simply being undervalued," Drechsler said. "Money is directing everything."

The two federations will formally unite on Sept. 14 and 15 but already the effects of union are being felt.

Of the 12,000 full-time East German coaches and trainers, 99,800 have already been laid off.

The united federation will, though, retain the doping laboratory at Kreischa and the Leipzig Sports Institute.

West German 400 metres hurdler Harald Schmid, who retired before the championships, believes the sport in Germany will be a combination of officials from the West and athletes from the East.

Weiss thinks the sport's future in Germany lies in copying the British system and trying to attract money through sponsorships, an opinion endorsed by Soviet observers about their own country.

HOROSCOPE

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 4, 1990

By Thomas S. Pieron, Astrologer, Carroll Righter Foundation

DURING day and then you would be wise to calm troubled condition at

LIBRA: (September 23 to October 22) Whatever you have in mind of a financial nature as you start the day requires more than usual caution, then make sure you are careful on the highway.

SCORPIO: (October 23 in November 21) Pursue your personal ambitions in the morning for later it will be necessary for you to focus upon a material situation that can be explosive.

SAGITTARIUS: (November 22 in December 21) What your private plan with a confidential advisor etc. this morning can be helpful in you for sometime in come, at night steer clear of contentious companions.

CAPRICORN: (December 22 in January 21) Think upon the personal goals you have and arrange a campaign over a period of time to gain them, then you can get into reconciling a nasty situation.

AQUARIUS: (January 21 to February 19) You need to see you do every vocational duty exactly right early in the day for later you find it necessary to explain the situation to a perplexed friend.

PISCES: (February 20 to March 20) You need considerable more study and data before getting into a new venture after which do nothing that can affect your standing in your community.

E. German police clash with rioting soccer fans

LEIPZIG (R) — Police in the East German city of Leipzig fired shot at the legs of neo-Nazi East and West German soccer fans to quell a riot, injuring two of them, officials said Monday.

A Leipzig police spokesman said three officers fired in the air and then towards the legs of the hooligans Sunday night after they were attacked with clubs and bottles and their patrol cars were wrecked.

"The policemen first gave off three warning shots and then directed fire at the legs of the attackers," police spokesman Peter Heimann told Reuters.

"They did it because they feared for their lives."

Two hooligans were taken to hospital with leg wounds and 35 of the 150 rioters were held on charges of assault, the police official told Reuters. Knives, tear gas canisters and blank cartridge pistols were confiscated.

Five policemen were also hurt and two were treated in hospital.

The rightist fans rampaged through the centre of Leipzig after an exhibition game between Bayern Munich of the West German first division and Lokomotive Leipzig of the East German Artzler.

Before the game, up to 200

Belgrade bases Olympic bid on facilities already built

BELGRADE (R) — Some Yugoslavs may be surprised to hear that Belgrade is bidding to host the 1996 Olympic Games.

A few weeks before the International Olympic Committee (IOC) decides which of the six candidate cities will stage the games, the Yugoslav capital shows few signs that it is in the running.

There are no flags, no television advertisements, few media articles and the Yugoslav Olympic Committee (YOC) has kept a low profile since the IOC came for a first-hand look last April.

But YOC President Aleksander Bakocic thinks Belgrade has a good chance and ranks it a favourite alongside Athens.

"Belgrade already has 90 percent of the facilities needed for the Olympics and great experience in organising international championships," Bakocic said.

With Athens bidding to host the games 100 years after they were revived in 1986, Belgrade is widely seen as an outsider.

Most people in Belgrade seem more concerned with the daily struggle against rising prices, growing nationalism among Yugoslavia's many ethnic groups and the prospect of Communist rule ending after 45 years.

A modern, bustling city of more than 1.5 million people, Belgrade is up against Athens, Atlanta, Manchester, Melbourne and Toronto when the IOC makes its decision in Tokyo on Sept. 18.

Belgrade's bid depends mainly on the large number of facilities that are already built, which the organisers say would restrict the cost of staging the games to about \$350 million most of this would come from the government.

There is a 90,000-seat stadium, furniture was smashed, club

sovenirs stolen and windows broken during the violence by fans protesting against the policies of Club President Dietmar Artzler-Bolten.

Police were called in to protect the club premises and officials estimated the damage at around

30,000 marks (\$19,000).

Real Madrid starts season with record 1,000th win

MADRID (R) — Spanish champions Real Madrid have opened their title defence with a modest 1-0 victory over Espanol in their 1,000th league win, a modest 1-0 victory at home to Castellon.

Castellon came to Madrid still sore from a 7-0 drubbing last season and gave the champions some stiff man-to-man marking that prevented Real from capitalising on their attack.

Real are chasing a record sixth successive title, but only Romanian George Hagi displayed anything like full potential.

Defender Manuel Sanchis scored the winning goal after 44 minutes by connecting with a rebound from a powerful shot by Mexican striker Hugo Sanchez.

Valencia, who placed second behind Real Madrid last season, could only draw 1-1 at home to Atletico Madrid after wasting three clear chances in a first half they dominated easily.

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANNAH HIRSCH

© 1990 by Curtis Sittenfeld Inc.

GIVE THE DEFENSE A HIGH FIVE

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

♦ K J 6

♦ K 9 6

♦ Q J 9

♦ 10 9 6

WEST

EAST

♦ A 3

♦ 10 9 8

♦ 6 4

♦ A K Q J 8 5 4 3

SOUTH

♦ Q 8 7

♦ A Q 4 3 2

♦ A 10 5

♦ 7 2

The bidding:

South West North East

Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♦

♦ had a feather wallet containing two decks of cards and a scorecard. Inscribed on it, in gold, was: "Life isn't holding the good cards. It's playing a bad hand well!" Today's East would certainly agree with that philosophy.

With no act or ruffing values,

North's jump to four hearts might be considered a trifling aggressive.

However, the overall had made life

different, and the jump to game was an equitable solution to a thorny problem.

Mutt'n'Jeff



Andy Capp



Peanuts



HOROSCOPE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This Full Moon day starts off with you feeling like the chip-on-your

As Kuwait exodus continues more Jordanians return there

By Sana Atiyeh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — As cameras capture the picture of the thousands of foreigners and Arabs pouring into Jordan from Iraq and Kuwait, the picture of the thousands of Jordanians who are returning to Kuwait has gone virtually unnoticed.

According to Ministry of Interior sources, thousands of Jordanians residing in Kuwait are increasingly returning to the country which they fled following the Iraqi invasion Aug. 2. On Sunday alone, 1,346 Jordanians left the Kingdom for Kuwait, via Iraq, according to a source at the Ministry of Interior.

A busload of 50 people left Amman Monday noon, returning to their homes and families in Kuwait, disregarding the Iraqi takeover, and some even looking forward to living under Iraqi rule. Many are uncertain, however, about their financial future, blaming the U.N.-imposed sanctions on Iraq and Kuwait.

"I've been in the import-export business in Kuwait for 34 years, and all of that is going down the drain because of the sanctions," said Wa el Jardaneh before boarding the air-conditioned, video-equipped bus.

Jardaneh, like others returning on the bus, was in Jordan

with his wife and children when the Iraqi army entered Kuwait Aug. 2. He is now returning his family "to see what the situation is like and if it is possible to continue working there under the circumstances. If everything is alright, my family will join me there."

Several hundred thousand Jordanians had been living in Kuwait before the Iraqi takeover, and many are returning to avoid facing an uncertain future in the Kingdom. The official unemployment rate in the Kingdom is set at 15 per cent.

The bus, which departed Monday was the second in less than a week. According to an employee at the private-owned transport company, and two chartered buses are scheduled to shuttle between Amman and Kuwait twice a week from now on.

Ismat Mohammad, who was born and raised in Kuwait, boarded the bus to join her family which was in Kuwait during the Iraqi takeover. Although the company for which she worked was forced to close down because of the blockade on Iraq and Kuwait, she expressed optimism.

"My brother called and said everything was normal; food, water, electricity, everything was still available in Kuwait and he encouraged me to return," Mohammad told the Jordan Times, adding that she

expects "things to get better."

Many Jordanians who have lived in Kuwait for decades are even looking forward to return under Iraqi rule, and believe that life would be easier than living under the deposed Kuwaiti royal family.

The businessman, who preferred anonymity, said that in order to register a private business in Kuwait, one had to have a Kuwaiti partner and registered under the Kuwaiti national's name.

"So you have a situation where you put in all the capital, do all the work, and you have to give half of the profits to the Kuwaiti partner for doing nothing but renting his name," said the businessman. He believed that was the case for all the Gulf states.

Though optimistic about returning to Kuwait to pick up where they left off, the Jordanians expressed some fear about the possibility of war breaking out.

"What choice or options do we have but to return to Kuwait?" asked Ismat Mohammad before boarding the bus heading on the long, dusty journey.

"Kuwait is all we know, and we intend to stay there regardless of the possibility of war breaking out," she said. "If we live with this fear, we might as well not continue living. We must go on and, I think and hope, things will be better for us now."



As thousands of foreigners leave Kuwait in the wake of Iraq's takeover more and more Jordanians are returning there with high hopes of resuming work (photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

U.S. has the military might but not the economic clout to police the Gulf

By Rich Miller
Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States may be acting as the world's policeman in protecting Gulf oilfields, but its appeal for economic help to carry out the task shows it is no longer the world's banker, analysts and economists said.

Saddled with a big budget deficit, Washington has turned to its allies for help financial U.S. troops in the Gulf and assisting needy nations hurt by the crisis there.

"This is our own fault. If we weren't in such terrible financial condition ourselves, we wouldn't be whining about a couple of billion dollars," international political consultant Christopher Whalen told Cable News Network.

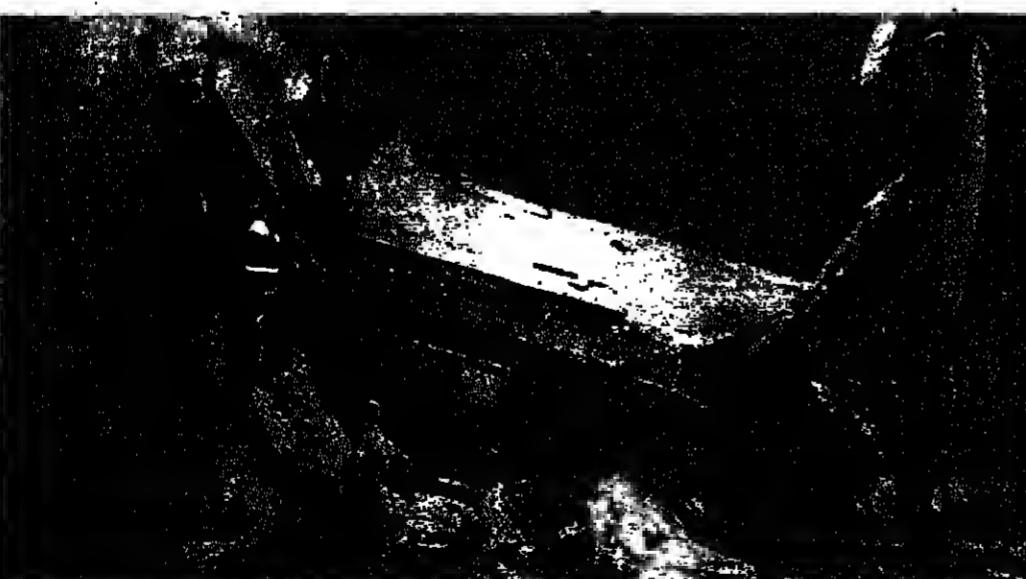
President George Bush said last week he was sending Secretary of State James Baker and Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady globetrotting to drum up money for the effort to stop Iraq President Saddam Hussein.

He appealed for help not only for the U.S. but also for countries hit by the economic fallout from Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

In a tour that could begin next Wednesday, Baker will go to Europe and the Middle East while Brady will go to Asia.

The trip could last two weeks and is to include meetings with Soviet Foreign Minister Edward Shevardnadze.

Bush cited Turkey, Egypt, Jordan and the nations of Eastern Europe as needed help. The surge in oil prices after the invasion and the economic sanctions ordered by the United Nations



13 AMERICANS KILLED: The wreckage of an American C-5 Galaxy transport plane crashed on takeoff from West Germany, killing 13 aboard. The plane was part of the massive American airlift of troops and equipment to Saudi Arabia from American bases in West Germany.

against Iraq have hurt a wide variety of countries.

The... Gulf campaign is coming at a time when the U.S. government is confronted with its most serious fiscal crisis since the great depression," said David Hale, chief economist at Kemper Financial Services Inc.

Even before the Gulf crisis began, the government's finances were straining under the weight of an explosion of borrowing to bail-out failed savings and loan institutions.

Washington estimates its military buildup in the Gulf will cost at least \$2.5 billion by the end of September.

Besides higher defence costs, the government faces a drop in tax income as the economy slides

especially in light of pressing domestic needs," he wrote in the Washington Post.

Japan has promised to give one billion dollars to help the international forces in the Gulf, and is working on ways to help Turkey, Egypt and Jordan, which have suffered from U.S. economic sanctions against Baghdad.

Gianni de Michelis, foreign minister of Italy which is current president of the 12-nation European Community, welcomed Bush's approach, saying: "We are ready to do our part."

"The political essence of President Bush's request for burden-sharing is right and we are ready to participate," he added in an interview on NBC television from Rome.



Exposure to the sun is the main threat facing the thousands of evacuees from Kuwait now at two camps near Al Ruweished who are awaiting arrangements for their flights home (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

Frustration mounts among 'hostages of the desert'

'If there is hell on earth it is here'

Relief organisation warns of catastrophe among evacuees

By P.V. Vivekanand
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Thousands of Asian evacuees being held back at two makeshift camps in the desert south of the Al Ruweished post awaiting their embassies to clear them are losing patience over their seemingly endless wait, and this frustration could turn into desperation, according to several Asians who managed to reach Amman on their own after spending several days at the camp.

According to social workers and relief officials, despair over having lost everything overnight with the Iraqi takeover of Kuwait, fears of a military conflict, the trauma of the trek across the desert from Kuwait through Iraq to Jordan and anxiety over the future — not to mention lack of water and food — are compounded by what is perceived as many by inaction and inefficiency of their own governments and officials.

"All the ingredients are there for mass violence," said a relief official who preferred anonymity. "To make things worse, ethnic conflicts are also rearing their ugly heads in the camps," he added. "If country-to-country conflicts are not enough, then you have the dozens of the various sects in the national communities there. There are south and north Indians, Pakistanis and Mohajirs and Sri Lankan Tamils and Sri Lankan Sinhalese, and sooner or later frustration over their plight and signs of favouritism could lead to a bloodbath in the camp," he said.

According to an official of the French Medicins Sans Frontieres (Doctors Without Borders) organisation, there are about 16,000 Asians in the first camp, Shaalan One — about nine kilometers from Ruweished — after the Pakistani embassy here cleared it of Pakistani nationals Saturday. The second camp, Shaalan Two, about 39 kilometers from the border post, holds about 31,000 according to Dr. Michel Klerc of Medicins Sans Frontieres. "The situation is worse at Shaalan Two," he said. "There is simply not enough food and water."

But he struck a note of optimism. "There is a lot of food which has already arrived from the European Community (EC), and things will be much better in the next two days at both camps with increased food and water supplies."

"People could get killed there if the present situation continues," said Jamalluddin Rahman, a Bangladeshi who joined the 28,000 or so of his countrymen already in Jordan awaiting homeward flights after spending one week at Shaalan two. "There is not enough food, no water, no toilets... no officials," he told the Jordan Times. "Tents are there of course but what is the use when one goes thirsty and hungry?"

"We cannot but curse our government," he said. "They should have made some arrangements to let us have some place to rest in peace

In a statement issued earlier Monday in Paris, the medical charity said ethnic tension was growing among the refugees and called on governments to bring their citizens home more quickly.

It said in a statement it was opening up a second transit camp.

Relations between the 15,000 Pakistanis, Indians, Sri Lankans, Bangladeshis and Filipinos in its existing camp were becoming strained, it said.

"Water rationing and the lack of food, added to the very high temperatures that the refugees — among whom are many women and children — have to suffer is causing the emergence of some ethnic tension," it said.

"We call urgently on international organisations to speed the return of these Asian citizens to their own countries."

It said the new camp would be next to the first one opened at Ruweished.

thousands of Sri Lankans, Filipinos and Thais and others.

"We would like to ask our governments: What are you doing? Didn't you realise that there could be a massive influx of evacuees through Jordan? Why did they not prearrange things?"

"We were dear and near to them when we used to send home precious foreign exchange," he said. "Now that we are destitute after losing everything in Kuwait they seem to consider us worthless."

"Sharma's description of Shaalan Two was simple but very telling: 'If there is hell on earth, it is there.'

Indian officials defend themselves by arguing that at least on three different occasions their officials and vehicles were attacked when they entered the camp, and this made things very difficult. "We entrusted the local authorities to look after our people in the camps and arranged for food and water to be distributed," said one official. "Even then, the food truck was attacked, the driver was seriously injured, another Indian official was slightly wounded and vehicles were damaged," he said.

About 4,000 Indians and an unknown number of Bangladeshis were cleared from the

two camps by Monday evening, but an equal number arrived there from Ruweished simultaneously.

Relief officials said they had evacuated around 1,800 pregnant women, children and sick people from the camps and efforts were continuing to bring more out.

But the problem is, said Dr. Klerc of Medicins Sans Frontieres, "more people are arriving at the same time we are evacuating people." Medicins Sans Frontieres plans to open a third camp in the area in the next two days.

Signs of improvement in the overall situation appeared Monday with increased evacuation flights of various nationalities. The United Nations Disaster Relief Organisation (UNDRO) was organising chartered flights to evacuate the Bangladeshis, the Indian embassy was raising to eight the number of Indian evacuation flights, at least two planes were expected to pick up Sri Lankans and one Thai aircraft was on its way to Amman.

According to an Asian diplomat, "an easy way out of the situation is to have the American transport planes which unload their deadly cargo of arms and ammunition in the Saudi desert fly to Amman and airlift the evacuees."



Every segment of the national communities of India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Thailand and the Philippines is present in the camps (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Sunday visits one of the camps where Asian refugees from Kuwait and Iraq are awaiting arrangements for flights home (Petra photo)

International airlift to take home Sri Lankans, Bangladeshis

By Ali Masarweh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — International efforts to relieve Jordan of the massive flood of refugees who entered the country in the wake of Iraq's takeover of Kuwait last month took an upward turn Monday, with the first batch of Sri Lankan women and children being flown out of Amman Monday evening.

The 182 Sri Lankans were flown out of Amman aboard a special Royal Jordanian (RJ) flight chartered by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) in cooperation with the United Nations Disaster Relief Organisation (UNDRO).

The IOM, a governmental organisation based in Geneva, has appealed to the international community to finance an extensive airlift of the refugees from Kuwait and Iraq to their respective countries as Jordan is struggling to cope with the grave problems created by the continuing influx.

"So far, we have secured \$50 million which will finance the first part of the operation, by the end of which 9,000 Sri Lankan and Bangladeshis will have been repatriated," Dr. R.K. Jenny, director of the department of operations of the IOM, said at a press conference held at Queen Alia International Airport.

According to Dr. Jenny, Norway and the European Community (EC) countries have contributed the lion's share of the \$50 million, and other countries, such as the U.S. and Japan, have pledged further financial support for the undertaking of the massive airlift.

The airlift, described by one IOM official to be "the most important repatriation of refugees since World War II," will be augmented by a Soviet Antonov plane, with a capacity of 450 passengers, as of Tuesday.

The Soviet plane will evacuate 4,500 Bangladeshis and a total of six special flights are being organised to transport 1,100 Sri Lankans, most of

them women and children, according to IOM officials.

"There are currently more than 100,000 foreign refugees in Jordan, 60,000 of whom are put up at camps in the border area. They are in urgent need of food, blankets and tents which have to be donated by the international community," a U.N. official said.

While describing the conditions at the Shalaan Two camp near the Iraqi border to be "very bad," Mohammed Essafi, assistant secretary general of the U.N. coordinator of disaster relief, denied reports that people at the camp were going hungry and that epidemics were breaking out.

"Although there are food shortages, people are not going hungry," he said. "Sanitary conditions are bad, but infections and diseases have not broken out in the camp," Essafi said.

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"Providing funds for the aid of refugees is, of course, essential, but as the inflow of refugees into Jordan is far greater than the outflow, The speedy repatriation of refugees is our priority," Dr. Jenny told the press conference.

"We will renew our appeal for more aid in Geneva tomorrow, and we will seek the help of all sorts of airlines to participate in the airlift," Jenny said.

According to Regina Boucault, spokesperson of the IOM, the organisation is also monitoring the refugee movement from Iraq into Syria, Turkey and Iran.

"Until now, the influx of refugees into Syria is very limited. Iran has declined to supply us with any information on the number of refugees crossing their border (with Iraq) and Turkey has not appealed for help as yet," Boucault said.

Another press conference dealing with the current refugee problem and ways of addressing it is scheduled to be held by the IOM and UNDRO Tuesday morning.

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Habash urges attacks on Western, Israeli interests

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — Palestinian commando leader George Habash Monday urged Arab liberation movements to boycott and strike at Israel, U.S. and Western interests because of the foreign military intervention in the Gulf.

"Commando operations against the enemy must continue, especially following the Gulf crisis. All Arab liberation movements must raise the slogan of boycotting and striking at Israeli, U.S. and Western interests," he said.

Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), was speaking to reporters for foreign news organisations during his first visit to Baghdad for 14 years.

"America must understand that

it does not control the world. We should say no to America," he added in reply to a question on the deployment of foreign forces in the Gulf after Iraq invaded Kuwait.

Habash denied reports quoting as saying on Sunday that he had cut his ties with Damascus and moved his headquarters from the Syrian capital to Iraq.

"It is not true that we have moved PFLP headquarters to Baghdad. It is still in Damascus and I hope to be back in the Syrian capital in the near future," he said.

"I hope to remain here for a few days, not weeks."

The PFLP leader said his visit to Baghdad was to "tell the Iraqi

people and leadership that we stand in one trench for the defence of Iraq's freedom and Arab pride."

Habash said that after talks Sunday with President Saddam Hussein, "I have become confident that Iraqi and Arab masses are prepared to solve the (Gulf) problem through peaceful means but at the same time keeping their fingers on the trigger."

He added that one of the reasons for his trip to Baghdad was to "try to improve relations" between Syria and Iraq, ruled by rival factions of the Arab Baath Socialist Party.

"We in the PFLP are keen to maintain the best possible rela-

tions (with Syria and Iraq) despite occasional differences," Habash said.

Asked about the possibility of re-opening PFLP offices in Baghdad, closed down in 1979 because of a divergence of views with the Iraqi leadership, he said: "I hope so."

Habash earlier told local correspondents: "The Arab masses, with all their revolutionary movements, should consider Iraq's battle as their own... and struggle with all means to defend Iraq and its pan-Arab liberation policy."

He also said: "Any forces sup-

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Airlift of Westerners from Iraq slows down

(Continued from page 1) the multinational forces by providing jeeps, car-carrying ships and other products and services.

International Trade and Industry Minister Kabun Muto held a meeting with leaders of the automobile, steel, electronics, construction, machinery and plastics industries.

— British Foreign Secretary

Douglas Hurd, in Yemen Monday on the fourth stop in a Gulf tour, said, "We have to settle down for a long haul, which will require a good deal of steady determination on the part of all concerned." Yemen has said it will abide by the trade sanctions, but Yemenis have demonstrated in support of Saddam.

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people, including six policemen, were reported injured Monday in a demonstration protesting the dispatch of Bangladesh troops to the Gulf, United News of Bangladesh reported.

— The round-the-clock deployment of U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia and Gulf waters continued Monday as U.S. amphibious-warfare ships went through

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— U.S. Secretary of State

Rumours pull down Tokyo stocks

TOKYO (AP) — Share prices on the Tokyo stock exchange fell sharply Monday, and the U.S. dollar declined against the Japanese yen.

The 225-issue Nikkei stock average, the Tokyo exchange's most closely watched indicator, plunged 557.94 points, or 2.15 per cent, closing at 25,420.43 points.

A light 360 million shares changed hands.

Kazuhiko Nomura, a trader with New Japan Securities Co., said the stock index had risen robustly in the morning along with bond prices, but collapsed in the afternoon on a rumour of a price increase for imported liquefied natural gas.

"If there is the slightest bit of news, traders are poised to begin selling," Nomura said.

A security dealer with Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru Securities said that shares were sold on a rumour that authorities were investigating possible manipulation of paper company shares.

The dealer, speaking on condition of anonymity, also said buying enthusiasm declined after a Japanese news report quoted a British newspaper as saying the United States had decided to use military force against Iraq.

In currency dealings, the U.S. dollar closed at 143.55 yen, down 0.95 yen from Friday's close of 144.50. It opened at 143.40 yen and stayed in a narrow range between 143.32 yen and 143.70 yen.

Expansion plans for the existing smelters at Dubai Aluminum (Dubai) and Aluminum

(London) are on hold.

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Liberian rebels declare war on African multinational force

MONROVIA (R) — Liberian rebel leader Charles Taylor has declared outright war on a West African peacekeeping force, dubbing it a band of foreign mercenaries.

"Our country has been invaded by hostile foreign mercenaries consisting of bandits and hooligans brought in by Samuel Doe to continue his killing of the Liberian peoples," Taylor said Sunday on ELBC radio which has now resumed broadcasting under rebel control.

Taylor described Doe, whom he is seeking to overthrow, and the 4,000-strong peacekeeping force as "our common enemy who are determined to destroy Liberia."

"Samuel Doe and his foreign mercenaries must be destroyed or removed from our motherland," Taylor said, warning Liberians there was no room to be neutral on the side of the fence.

Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) has been locked in battle with the

peacekeeping force, which comprises military units from Nigeria, Ghana, Guinea, Sierra Leone and Gambia, since it arrived in Monrovia nine days ago.

This is the first time that Taylor, who has already declared himself president of a new provisional government, has publicly declared war on the white-helmeted peacekeepers.

The force has been welcomed by the small breakaway rebel movement of Prince Yormie Johnson, which controls the port of Monrovia, and by Doe, who is holed up with several hundred wild and undisciplined troops at the executive mansion.

Taylor's NPFL controls most of Liberia and the eastern suburbs of the capital, where Radio ELBC is situated.

The peacekeeping force was formed under the auspices of the Economic Community of the West African States (ECOWAS) to impose a ceasefire in Liberia's eight-month civil war.

The force, which is officially

known as the monitoring group (ECOMOG), also has a mandate to help form an interim government to organise fresh elections within 12 months.

ECOMOG troops fought pitched battles with Taylor's forces near the Spriggs Payne Airport Saturday.

Taylor said his troops had killed or wounded more than 700 troops, but this seems a gross exaggeration.

According to military sources, until the battle for Spriggs Payne, only one ECOMOG soldier had been killed in action and less than 20 wounded.

Taylor did not mention the fate of several thousand Nigerian, Ghanaian and Guinean nationals in his 10-minute speech. But he sounded an ominous note when he said there were no innocent civilians in the war.

Taylor appealed to Doe's and Johnson's fighters to desert him and join him in fighting ECOMOG.

"Come fight alongside your brothers," he said.

Both sides called on other countries concerned to adopt a similar position, it said.

The newspaper said both would welcome Sihanouk as head of an interim administration.

The statement was unclear as to when the two main Cambodian arms suppliers would end shipments, saying only that this should be part of an overall settlement.

China, the main weapons supplier to Khmer Rouge guerrillas fighting the Vietnam-backed Phnom Penh government, has previously promised to end arms supplies.

"The two foreign ministers share the view that the settlement of the Cambodian question is now in a decisive phase," the statement said.

China, Soviet Union call for end to arms for Cambodian factions

PEKING (Agencies) — China and the Soviet Union have pledged to stop arming Cambodia's warring factions and said they would welcome exiled Prince Norodom Sihanouk as head of a post-civil war interim administration, the People's Daily said Monday.

The official newspaper, quoting a Chinese statement issued after foreign ministers Edward Shevardnadze and Qian Qichen met in the northeast Chinese city of Harbin at the weekend, said:

"Both sides maintained that all Cambodian factions should, within the scope of a comprehensive political solution to the Cambodian issue, effect a ceasefire and that China and the Soviet Union will cease providing military aid to all Cambodian factions."

"Both sides called on other countries concerned to adopt a similar position," it said.

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